

The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. VI.—NO. 84.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1894.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS

Butte's
Leading
Jeweler
And
Optician.



Spectacles, 25c.

Have Your Eyes
Fitted Correctly by
Practical Opticians
This Week Free of
Charge

Gold Spectacles \$3.50 up'w'rd

The Largest Line of Spectacles
and Eyeglasses in Montana.

THE JEWELER,
Owsley Block, Butte.

GRADUATE OPTICIANS

HERE IS MORE OF IT

The Union Miners at Wardner Again
On a Strike.

THEIR DEMANDS AS MADE

Wardner Once More the Scene of
a Conflict Between Timid
Capital and Dissatisfied
Labor—All Quiet So Far.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 25.—A special from Wardner, Idaho, says: The union miners employed by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines have gone on a strike. The miners make the following demands: The maximum wages of \$3.50 per day shall be paid to all underground men; there shall be no discrimination in the employment of men; the men now in the country shall have the preference; no men shall be imported for the purpose of working the mines; all differences shall be submitted to arbitration. Manager Bradley refuses the demands of the miners. Everything is quiet at present.

WESTERN MEN TO MEET.

The Transmississippi Congress Will Be
Called to Order To-Day.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—To-morrow, the seventh annual meeting of the Transmississippi congress will be called to order at Entertainment hall, exposition building. About 400 or more delegates that will be in attendance are already here and others are expected to arrive on the morning train.

This will be the most notable gathering in the city during the present year. Daily sessions will be held, commencing Monday and ending Friday. It is the first time this important organization has met in this city, and for that reason, coupled with the knowledge that it is composed of the representative business men of the West, the people of St. Louis are hospitably providing for their entertainment. Numerous local committees have been at work for some time completing arrangements for holding the convention and looking to the welfare of the delegates and everything is in shape for their reception.

The basis of representation is 10 delegates from each western state or territory, to be appointed by the governor; one delegate from each county, to be appointed by its commissioners or judges; one delegate from each city and an additional delegate for every 10,000 population, to be appointed by the mayor, with not more than 10 delegates from any one city; each commercial body or business organization may appoint three delegates and one additional delegate for each 100 members.

The sessions are held each year just prior to the convening of the national congress, the intention to be to thoughtfully discuss all matters in which the western states and territories are directly interested and to pave the way for legislation in congress. As the delegates are supposed to directly represent the people, they will, as business men who have the commercial welfare of the west at heart, and who are in no way guided by political influence or by selfish motives, indicate to the western congress in what particular measure the western people are most concerned.

At the coming session the chief subjects for discussion are: The reclamation of silver; the irrigation of arid and other lands; the disposition of Indians and public lands; the Nicaragua canal; the national bankrupt law; the improvement of western rivers and harbors; anti-option legislation; mining laws, and the admission of territories to statehood.

FRAUD CHARGED.

Here's a Big Scandal From the Land of Volcanoes.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 25.—City Attorney Wickham has filed suit prepared by Attorney General Jones of the state asking that the locations of the harbor lines for the Tacoma harbor be set aside on the ground that they had been fixed through collusion and fraud on the part of the state land commission with the Tacoma Land company and the Northern Pacific Railroad company. An order was granted by Judge Stillup temporarily restraining the local board of the tide land appraisers from adopting the state land commission's harbor line locations. The suit is the result of the failure of the city to come to an agreement with the two corporations named respecting the outlets for the city streets to deep water. The suit attacks the constitutionality of the law creating the state land commission. If the law is to be invalid, the harbor line locations of over a dozen cities and towns on the Puget Sound, Grays harbor and Willapa harbor must be laid aside.

LOUIE'S FEET WERE UP.

His Head Was in the Snow and His
Soul Soaring Through Space.

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—A special from Monte Cristo says: A snow slide struck the drying house of the Pride of the Mountain mine Friday and buried 10 miners. The alarm was given and a force of 75 men set about rescuing the imprisoned men.

When Louis Erickson's feet were reached by the shovelers he was covered, head downward, and was taken out dead. William McCarty was struck on the back of his head by a broken stick; William Kelly was struck in the face; W. E. Smith fell on a stove, burning his forehead, but not seriously. Four others were painfully cut about their heads. All of the 10 men were rescued alive but Erickson and are doing well.

ONLY A MIST.

Tacoma Concludes That the Volcano
Story Was a Fake.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 25.—The clouds lifted this afternoon, leaving Mount Rainier in sight. A rich cap, presumably of vapor, appeared over the mountain for a time, but at 4:30 o'clock had entirely disappeared. No break in the crater rim was visible from here. Dr. Culver, the

local weather observer, thinks the cap was of vapor and mist, such as frequently collects about the mountain, and not smoke or steam.

Many people viewed the mountain with glasses while it was visible. There is no doubt, as reported in these dispatches, that a number of people believed they saw smoke coming from the crater Wednesday morning, but they are of the opinion that what they witnessed was vapor blown about by heavy winds in the manner to resemble smoke or steam. The heavy cap which hung over the mountain early in the week indicated, to careful observers, the heavy rain storm which prevailed Friday and Saturday.

THEY GATHERED HIM IN.

Desperate Moss Went to Church and
Died.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—A battle occurred at church near Carrollton, Miss., today between the officers and a murderer and as a result one man is dead and two others are wounded. Ben. P. Chatham, marshal of Carrollton, and A. Brewer, a deputy sheriff, left today for Enona, a church 10 miles south of Carrollton to arrest Claude Moss, who is charged with murder at Monticello, Ark.

The officers learning that Moss, who had recently grown bold, would probably attend church at Enona today, they reached the church just as the minister was beginning the services. Moss and his companion were standing near the church when Chatham and Brewer approached.

Moss threw his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw his gun, when Chatham grabbed his hand and Brewer also grabbed him. Moss, being a stout and powerful young man, resisted the officers, when both officers pulled their pistols. They scuffled with Moss until they reached the church door, 30 feet away, when Moss had succeeded in wrenching Brewer's pistol from his hand and fired at Chatham, but Brewer knocked the pistol and caught the bullet in his arm, inflicting a serious wound.

Moss then rammed Brewer's pistol into Chatham's breast and pulled the trigger again and again, but Brewer's hand caught the hammer and the pistol only snapped. His hand, however, was terribly cut. By this time Chatham had freed his pistol from Moss' grasp and fired two bullets into him, killing him instantly. Intense excitement prevailed at the church and scores of women fainted.

RUSSIA TAKES THE LEAD.

The Will Investigate the Armenian
Atrocities.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Anglo-Armenian association of this city regards the personnel of the commission appointed by the porte to investigate the alleged outrages in Armenia as unsuitable for the mission. The commission includes Ruzh Pasha and Haffs Tewfik Pasha. The members of the Anglo-Armenian association do not believe they will do more than recommend the wholesale arrest and trial of the Armenians who were fortunate enough to escape to the mountains.

Advices received by the Anglo-Armenian association today indicate that the Turkish artillery, without discrimination, fired upon Armenian women and children as well as the members of the Kurdish tribes.

Russia is already moving actively in the matter of the alleged purpose of demanding an investigation into past atrocities and preventing attacks on Armenian Christians in the future. Detailed instructions to this effect have been sent to the Russian envoy at Constantinople.

DEAD IN BED.

Rev. Father O'Connor's Sad Death in San
Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—When an attendant at the parish house of St. Francis called Rev. Father James O'Connor for early mass this morning, he found the priest dead in bed with the room filled with escaping gas. In turning off the gas last night by a mechanical device, it is presumed he unconsciously turned it on again.

Father O'Connor was 41 years old and a native of Cloyne, Ireland. He had only recently been attached to St. Francis, having traveled over the continent on a roving commission on account of ill health.

RAILROAD REPUBLICANS.

They Are Bound to Make Trouble in
Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.—The 20-day limit in which the contest papers in the gubernatorial struggle can be filed expires to-morrow night. Leading republicans openly declare that they will not be fairly elected and refuse to encourage a contest. The small faction, commonly denominated "railroad republicans," declare they have lawyers ready to file contest papers to-morrow.

Burns as a Savior.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—An interview with John Burns, the member of parliament and labor leader, who is to sail to-day for the United States to attend there the confederation of labor at Denver, Col., and to inquire into certain municipal matters and labor questions, was published to-day. Burns is quoted as saying: "I will visit Chicago and Boston and hope to be able to visit Washington. I have already 50 invitations from every type of public men, some trades union, and others from philanthropical millionaires. Here is one from H. D. Lloyd of Chicago. He promises me an audience of 30,000 people."

"Your coming," he writes, "at this moment is providential."

Only a Pansy Blossom.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 25.—Walter H. Butler, who has been principal of the normal college at Oelwein for some time, bought a ticket for the afternoon train south last Thursday and since that time he has not been seen or heard of. His wife and son, who live at West Union, are at a loss to account for his disappearance. Butler was formerly editor of one of the leading newspapers of Fayette county, and four years ago was elected on the democratic ticket for congress. He became famous in congress by the introduction of a resolution to make the pansy the national flower. Since that time he has been known as "Pansy Blossom" Butler.

LETTERS AND THE LIKE

Postmaster General Bissell's Annual
Report.

IT IS VERY INTERESTING

The Business Done By the Department
is Now Enormous Beyond Any General
Comprehension.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Postmaster General Bissell has submitted to the president his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894. He briefly outlines the policy of the department in the following: "In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class matter, so as to place the postoffice department immediately on the self-sustaining basis."

"Second. To avoid expensive experiments like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, etc."

"Third. To develop postal service on existing lines of administration, viz: Extend free delivery to cities that now enjoy it, accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law, quicken railroad transportation, revise and reclassify the organization of railway mail service and reclassify clerks in postoffices."

"Fifth, provide for the district supervision of all postal affairs by the appointment of expert postal officials from the classified service, as recommended in my last annual report."

Mr. Bissell first discusses the effect of the continued depression upon postal revenue and says:

"When adverse business conditions prevail, an ordinary business establishment may overcome them in part by economies of management and retrenchment in expenditures. Not so, however, with the postoffice establishment of the government. It cannot and should not stop to consider little economies. Its duties and obligation to the public become at once intensified and enlarged."

The revenue for the year was \$75,080,479; expenditures, \$84,324,414, leaving a deficit of \$9,243,935. The estimates for the current year ending June 30, 1895, are: Revenue, \$84,427,748; expenditures, \$90,390,485; deficiency, \$5,962,737.

This annual deficiency, the postmaster general says, could be overcome by an increase of postal rates, but he does not believe this advisable. Economy has been practiced, but nevertheless great care has been taken that it should offset the efficiency of the service.

Economies have consisted mainly in retreating contracts for mail transportation and in the cost and amount of supplies, also in the abrogation of seven of the 11 steamship subsidy contracts, which will mean a total saving in 10 years of the contracts' lives, of \$14,431,325.

Mr. Bissell recommends that the experimental free delivery project should be discontinued and thinks that free delivery in the rural districts is not needed or desired by the people. Both of these projects were originated by his predecessor.

He refers to the war made by the department on lottery schemes passing under the name of "Bond Investment companies" and says it has been waged successfully. He recommends the enactment of laws, covered in bills now pending before congress for the further suppression of lotteries.

Of the obstruction of mails by strikes, the postmaster general says: "In my last report I called attention to the necessity for legislation such as was then and is now recommended by the superintendent of the railway mail service for the punishment of train wrecking and for the legislative determination of the definition of a mail train. Such legislation would be of great advantage to the postal service."

One of the most important features of the report is its discussion of class matter. In his last report he referred to the great disproportion of the growth of second-class matter. He has made a thorough investigation during the year, upon which he says: "The effect of all this upon my mind is the conviction that the statutes and precedents upon which business now rests are defective; that they embody only a great abuse at the present existing conditions in the postal service, and that as this business is growing all the time, some remedy should be applied."

He gives figures for the past six years, showing that in 1888 the weight of second-class matter carried was 143,000,000 pounds, and in 1893 it was 256,000,000 pounds. During the year 1894 there was carried 451,000,000 pounds of all mail matter, of which 299,000,000 pounds was second-class matter. The cost of carrying second-class matter was \$20,320,000, while at the rate of one cent per pound collections were \$2,547,000, and \$800,000 special local rates in carriers' cities, leaving a net loss to the government of \$16,973,000.

"I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodicals. My purpose is to urge withdrawals of the postage rates from large cities and pretended periodicals that are now improperly enjoying them. The most conspicuous class of these periodicals are what are now generally known as social paper covered books. They are in no sense serial, however, except in name, being usually given some such general designation as 'The Fireside Series,' 'The Detective Library,' or some other title of a like character. They are nothing but books pure and simple, and many of them very trashy books at that, each one distinct in itself: the series never being devoted to anything in particular, having few subscribers and with no real subscription price."

The postmaster general does not favor postal telegraph, a system advocated by his predecessor. The conditions in this country, he says, are such as would enormously increase the large deficit. He takes for example the system in Great Britain, which is a comparatively small territory, and shows the postal telegraph costs a total annual loss of about \$2,000,000. He points out that in a country where the territory is so large the cost of the postal telegraph would far exceed any

possible receipts or benefits. Mr. Bissell gives the following daily average of the business of the department which shows the vastness of the postal service:

The number of miles of post routes run, 1,100,000; number of stamps manufactured, 4,500,000; number of envelopes manufactured, 1,800,000; number of postal cards manufactured, 1,500,000; number of pieces mailed, 1,700,000; number of letters mailed, 7,400,000; number of pieces of mail matter distributed and redistributed by the railway postal clerks, 27,500,000; number of pieces handled in the dead letter office, 24,000; daily transmissions of the money order business, \$1,100,000; daily expenses, \$231,100.

The postmaster general believes in civil service in the postoffice department. He says: "If the system has produced such good results in the clerical force of the department, it is reasonable to inquire whether something could not be applied with advantage to the lower grade of postmasters. For more than a generation the American people have been trained to regard the postoffice as inseparable with the varying fortunes of the two great political parties and in some instances, even as legitimately following the vicissitudes of the mere factions within the party. This fallacy is to be deplored. The intelligence of our people has long outgrown the notion that any one political party enjoys a monopoly of administrative talent. The local postoffice is closely connected with the every day life of the people who patronize it, and nothing is further from the principles of home rule and majority rule than to force a change whatever. Yet this is what happens and is bound to happen as long as the postoffice remains in the public mind, and hence in the practice of the government associated with politics, the postal service must be either taken out of the political field altogether and surrounded with the same conditions which conduce to the health of private business or be divided for administrative purposes, into two sections, one political and the other non-political, each under a separate head, so that the executive authority on the non-political side shall not be required to give any of his thought to the improvement of the postal system."

Mr. Bissell closes his report with a request that the new building be improved for the postoffice department. He says the interest on the cost of an adequate building would be less than the amount of rent paid.

THE DEVIL A SAINT WOULD BE.

But the Detective Took Him to Jail for
His Swindling.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 25.—Detective Service of the Philadelphia Pinkerton force, made a most important arrest here in the person of Robert B. Harvey, who posed as Rev. Charles O. Gibson, and has conducted swindling operations under no less than 30 aliases in different sections. Under the name of H. D. Eber he bought a small fruit farm at Vineland, N. J., where he took his wife a year ago and from which he was operated. He broke jail at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, where he was detained on two charges of forgery, securing \$3,600 from the Hartford National bank of Baltimore. He served two years for embezzlement in Santa Clara prison, three years in the Albany penitentiary for several forgeries at Washington, D. C. The detective found him living quietly under the above alias, assuming to be a prohibitionist, and canvassing for advertisements in a religious hymn book.

KATE HAD A FIT.

For a Time It Gave Her and a Doctor a
Tall Tussle.

BUTTE, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Kate Nugent was seized with a fit in East Park street to-night and Officer Balderson took her to jail. It was at first thought that she had taken poison and Dr. Gunn was hastily summoned. After working with her for about an hour he succeeded in restoring her to life and consciousness, unfortunately for the woman who would be better off dead than alive.

Women in a Mob.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The town of Alatri, in the province of Rome, was the scene to-day of a riot similar to that which occurred at Rieti, growing out of the same cause—imposition of Oetrol duties. The mob, numbering 600 persons, mostly peasants, including many women, attacked the mayor's residence with stones. The police were powerless to quell the tumult and it was necessary to call out the militia before order could be restored.

Big Fire in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—Fifteen residences, occupying a square between 29th and 30th streets and Garfield and Euclid avenues, were completely destroyed by fire which broke out about noon to-day. Most of the houses destroyed were costly structures and were located in the aristocratic portion of the city. The loss will aggregate \$85,000 with about \$40,000 insurance.

Tacoma Denies It.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 25.—The exporting of ex-City Attorney Bogg's books for four years past was completed yesterday and all his accounts found correct to the exact cent. The dispatch sent out from Tacoma Nov. 4 to the effect that the city intended repudiating some of its warrants is pronounced by every city official, including the mayor, treasurer, comptroller, and city attorney to be absolutely without foundation.

For Royal Palates.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 25.—The cold storage house of Ryan & Richardson has shipped to England a carload of selected Jonathan apples for the consumption of royalty. The apples came from the Well-homes orchard, Fairmont township, the largest in the world.

Adjusted by Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The strike of the shirt makers is practically over. The acceptance by the shirt makers of a 10 per cent. reduction, as arranged by arbitration, has resulted in an amicable adjustment of matters. To-morrow nearly all the strikers will return to work.

Killed on the Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—While crossing the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge, 18 miles east of Cumberland, this morning, Isaac Taylor and wife and Miss Bidwell were overtaken by a train and killed.

ARMENIA TO AMERICA

A Touching Appeal From a Troubled
People.

HELP IS SADLY NEEDED

The Liberty-Loving Citizens of This
Free Land Implored To Lend
Their Aid To Suppress
Murder and Rapine.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—A Thanksgiving proclamation from Armenia to the people of the United States: Three happy people of the land of the free: You are thankful that the lives of your forefathers were spared and God established here, a great nation, standing upon liberty and freedom of conscience. To-day there is an ancient Christian nation sitting around the smouldering ruins of their homes, and mangled thousands of dead. She is robbed of her liberty but keeps her freedom of conscience by martyrdom. You have read and you have been horrified at the inhuman cruelties perpetrated upon the helpless people of Armenia—men, women and children, brought up like yourselves in Christian gentleness and piety. The glory of their martyrdom shall, as over the world and the crime is against humanity.

I ask the whole American people to declare to the world on this, the day of their glad Thanksgiving, by a unanimous vote their horror and consternation at the brutal slaughter of thousands of Armenian families and the crushing of mercy and justice with one blow before the eyes of the civilized world. I ask them to cast their vote, not on paper, but on the good American cent, a dime if they will, but at least one American cent from every man, woman and child whose heart has ached for the stricken Armenian nation; to look upon a cent or a dime as they cast it and see there the United States encircling liberty and, exultant in the glory of their inheritance, to dedicate that sacred symbol for the mighty protest against all oppression, and for the intention of warm sympathy for a bleeding nation.

To-day, as you rejoice, ye people of the United States, free men of whatever condition, united in glad gatherings of the home, think, I pray you, one of Armenian's ruins, drenched in the blood of her slaughtered children; think once of the horror still crushing the heart of the people that remain, and when you realize that it is possible for you to help deliver them, I know you will do this little work on a glad day heartily.

In the name of the horror-stricken women in Armenia I appeal to the women and wives of America, and through them to the sons and brothers of their love, as if they will call, this vote will be cast and shake the world to an everlasting glory to the womanhood of America.

In the name of the martyred Christian church of Armenia, I appeal to all ministers of the gospel and members of all church and Christian organizations to help swell the vote. The number of cents will count the vote and will roll over the continent of Europe a mighty wave of scathing condemnation of the foul murder of a people in this enlightened age, and of the swelling tide of this nation's thanksgiving, there will pour forth such an anthem of hope as will be a message to fainting Armenia that the spirit of liberty upon earth is not dead, but is living in the bosom of the American people.

Added to the stupendous power of that vote will be the creation of a national Armenian fund. It will be the life-blood of the phil-Armenian associations which strive to have purity of life, honor and property assured to the people of Armenia. Pending the united organization of all the friends of Armenia, and for the appointment of officers and trustees, the following honored gentlemen will act as trustees of the fund: Mayor of Minneapolis, William H. Eustis; George A. Pillsbury, E. C. Chamberlain, president of the Security bank.

Men of like national repute will be requested to be temporary trustees in New York. The trustees will hold the fund inviolate, to be used for two definite objects only. First—To secure protection of the Armenian people in Turkey from further outrages. Second—To promote the cause of establishing a righteous government in Armenia.

Europe has no regard for Armenia because she has no armament except the sanctity of her home and the brave hearts of her men and women. America recognizes no mightier armament than that. I ask you to declare that to the world by accepting the bonds of Armenia.

We ask for a cent, a dime or a check, as a Thanksgiving day vote of abhorrence of the massacres and sympathy for a afflicted Armenia. It can be sent to the Security bank at Minneapolis, Minn., the Western National bank, New York, the Wells Fargo, San Francisco. Send a card with your name and a mention of the amount to the secretary, Minneapolis, and we will keep it in the annals of our new life for a thousand years.

To the editors of America I appeal with yearning. You, honored sirs, are the gatekeepers of the nation's heart. Will you not hold up this signal for the rescue of a nation? I pray you, display this proclamation, and every inch of bold type will be a blazing protest against the foul murder and the horrible desecration of sacred homes; and every reader will cast a burning vote. I invoke the rich blessing of heaven upon the press of America.

To you, noble people of the United States, mother Armenia would send the soul blessing for Jerusalem of old.

"Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy places the homes of a liberty loving people."

Yours in the service of God and humanity.

HERBERT MESROB KIRKETCHIKIAN,
Secretary of the Phil-Armenian association of the northwest.

Fanning Feathers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The establishment of a cold blast feather company, at 36 West Van Buren street, was burned to-night. Loss, \$75,000.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—For Montana: Snow flurries; cold wave; north winds.